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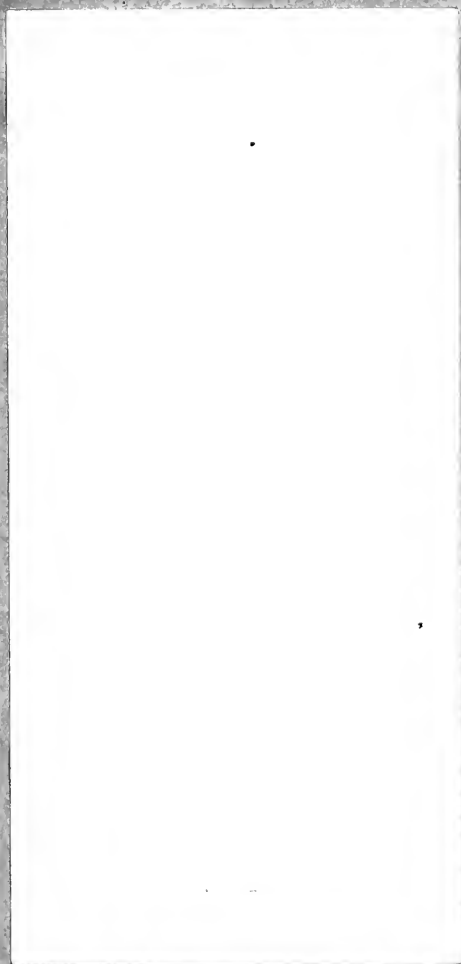
DE GAILLARDIA

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BIOLOGY

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EXTRAIT
DES ANNALES DES SCIENCES NATURELLES
(JUILLET 1839.)

DE GAILLARDIA, genere *Synantherearum*, *Tentamen novum*,
monographicum,

Auctore J. GAY.

GAILLARDIA Fougér.

Capitula multiflora, radiata, ligulis uniserialibus, neutris, deciduis, flosculis disci hermaphroditis, quinquedentatis, tubo brevissimo, fauce elongatâ, dentibus plurimum longè subulatis hispidissimis. Receptaculum hemisphæricum, fimbrilliferum, fimbrillis corneis, rigidis, elongatis (in specie unicâ abortivis). Involucrum squamæ triseriales, foliaceæ, acutissimæ, demum reflexæ, exteriores longiores et latiores, basi omnium erectâ, adpressâ et plerumque calloso-incrassatâ. Styli rami appendice longâ filiformi hispidâ terminati. Achænia tetragono-turbinata, pilis longissimis rigidis basi involucrata, cæterum glabra. Pappus paleaceus, paleis 6-9, corollam subæquantibus, in aristam longam acuminatis. — Herbæ vel suffrutices Boreali-Americani, Scabiosæ facie, caule erecto, plus minus piloso, simplici vel ramoso, foliis Calendulæ alternis, involucrisque utrinque glanduloso-punctatis, inferioribus in petiolum attenuatis, paucidentatis vel pinnatifido-lobatis, superioribus minoribus, sessilibus, integerrimis, basi æqualibus vel plus minus dilatatis auriculatisve. Pedunculi elongati, supernè longè nudi. Discus violaceus. Ligulæ amplæ, cuneatæ, profundè tridentatæ, flavæ vel purpureæ vel purpureæ apice flavæ. Pili totius plantæ (etiam corollæ) eglandulosi, septis transversis distincti, exsiccati per intervalla contracti et moniliformes.

351824

1. *GAILLARDIA ARISTATA* Pursh.

G. perennis, simplex vel ramosa, foliis radicalibus longè petiolatis, lanceolatis, denticulatis, caulinis inferioribus pinnatifido-paucilobatis vel grossè dentatis, superioribus integerrimis, linearibus vel ovato-lanceolatis, basi sæpè dilatata semiamplexicauli; involucris squamis discum æquantibus, densè pubescentibus, basi callosâ hirsutissimâ; corollæ hermaphroditæ dentibus subulatis; fimbriis receptaculi criniformibus, longissimis, sparsis; pappo radii conformi.

Gaillardia bicolor. Sims Bot. Mag. xxxix (1813), tab. 1602 (ligulæ basi aurantiacæ, cæterum flavæ). — Hook. ! Fl. Bor. Amer. i. (1833), p. 315 (ex ejus speciminib. in herb. Gay, Webb. et Deless.), excl. syn. omnib. præter Sims.

G. aristata. Pursh Fl. (1816), ii. p. 573. — Lindl. Bot. Reg. xiv (1828), tab. 1186 (ligulæ flavæ ex toto). — Hook. Bot. Mag., new ser., iii (1829), tab. 2940 (ligulæ ex toto flavæ). — Ejusd. Fl. Bor. Amer. i (1833), p. 315. — De Cand. Prodr. v. (1836), p. 652. — Hort. Par. ann. 1834! 1835! et 1839!

G. bicolor β *aristata*. Nutt. Gen. (1818), ii. p. 175.

G. perennis. H. P. ann. 1819! 1820! et 1821!

G. rustica. Cass. in Dict. sc. nat. xviii (1820), p. 20. — Desf. ! Cat. Hort. ! Par. ed. 3^a. (1829), p. 184 (ex ejus herb.). — Hort. Par. ann. 1835! et 1839!

G. bicolor γ *aristata*, radio elongato unicolori. Hook. Bot. Mag., new ser., viii (1834), fol. 3368.

G. lanceolata. De Cand. Prodr. v. (1836), p. 652, non Mich. nec Ell., exclus. quoque loc. nat. omnib.

Habitat in Americâ septentrionali interiore et occidentali, nempe ad flumen Missouri circa fortalitium *Mandan* (Nutt.), ad lacum Winipeg et inde, secundum

flum. Saskatchewan, usque ad juga montium Rupestrium (Hook.), tùm in ipsis montibus Rupestribus (Lewis, ex Pursh.), denique montes inter et oram Oceani Pacifici secundùm flum. Columbiam (Dougl. et Scouler, ex Hook.). Ab Americâ verò fœderatâ australi atque orientali omni planè exulare videtur, quibus in regionibus solam crescere *G. lanceolatum* Mich. lubenter crediderim. \nless Colitur apud nos sub dio. — V. s. s. et v. c.

Radix tenuis, et tamen sine dubio perennis (1). Herba molliter villosula, cinereo-glaucâ. Caulis pedalis, sesquipedalis, simplex vel ramosus, ramis erectis. Folia radicalia lanceolata, in longum petiolum attenuata, denticulata vel rariùs pinnatilobata; caulina inferiora et media pinnatifido-utrinque 3-4 loba vel grossè dentata, basi plùs minùs attenuata; superiora sessilia, integerrima, lineari-lanceolata vel ovato-lanceolata, basi dilatâ sæpè semiamplexicaulia. Capitula diametro $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 unciali. Involucri squamæ 20-30, utrinque molliter densèque pubescentes, infernè longè ciliatæ, basi hirsutissimæ, exteriores longiores et latiores, discum æquantés vel parùm superantes. Ligulæ 10-15, longè cuneatæ, unciam longæ, 4-5 lin. latæ, profundè et obtusè vel acutiusculè tridentatæ, dorso laxè nec cano-puberulæ, utrinque flavæ ex toto, vel imâ basi violaceo-rubentes, tubo 2 lin. longo. Corollæ hermaphroditæ tubus $\frac{1}{2}$ lin. longus, faux elongata cylindracea, dentes ex ovatâ basi subulati. Stigmata exserta. Pappi paleæ 6-8, membranâ baseos oblongo-lanceolatâ. Fimbrillæ receptaculi longiores et tenuiores atque pauciores quàm in sequentibus, longitudinè ferè corollæ, criniformes nec aciculares, sparsæ et remotiusculæ nec basi confluentes; areolæ idcirco obscuræ nec limitibus certis circumscriptæ.

2. GAILLARDIA PULCHELLA FOUGER.

G. annua, ramosa, foliis inferioribus pinnatifido-vel lyratolobatis, superioribus integerrimis, lanceolatis, basi sæpè dilatâ semiamplexicauli; involucri squamis disco longioribus, hirtis, basi callosâ hirsutissimâ; corollæ hermaphroditæ dentibus longè subulatis; fimbrillis receptaculi crebris, acicularibus, basi non dilatatis; pappo radii conformi.

Gaillardia pulchella. Fouer. in Mem. Acad. Sc. Par., 1786, p. 5. tab. 1 et 2 (pessimè). — Journ. de phys. xxix (1786) p. 55. — Cass. ! in Dict. Sc. nat. xviii. (1820), p. 19 (ex herb. Desf.). — De Cand. Prodr. v. (1836), p. 652.

(1) In annum jam quintum et nonum dicuntur vixisse, plantæ, quæ nunc in scholâ horti Parisiensis aluntur.

Calonnea pulcherrima. Buchoz Icon. tab. 126 (ex Lam., ego librum non vidi).

Gaillardia bicolor. Lam. Dict. II (1786), p. 590. — Ejusd. Illustr. Gen. tab. 708 (ann. VIII). — Willd. Spec. III. 3 (1803), p. 2245 (excl. syn. Mich.) — Pers. Synops. II. (1807), p. 476 (excl. syn. Mich.) — Ait. Hort. Kew. ed. 2^a. V (1813), p. 129.

Virgilia helioides. L'Herit. Diss. (sine dato) cum tab. 2 nigr. — Smith Exot. Bot. I (1804), p. 71, tab. 37 (colorata, et quoad florem bona).

Gaillardia Drummondii. De Cand. ! Prodr. V (1836), p. 652, VII. I (1837) Mant. p. 292 (ex ejus specimine in herb. Mus. Par.) excl. syn. omnib. præter Bot. Mag. tab. 3551.

G. bicolor var. *Drummondii*, *integerrima*. Hook. in Bot. Mag. new ser., XI. (1837), tab. 3551 (hujus loci videtur propter ligulas exactè ut in stirpe nostrâ pictas, dubia tamen censi debet, ut potè quæ partes characteristicas seorsim non exhibet, neque descriptione ullâ illustratur).

Habitat in provinciâ Texas Mexicanorum (Thom. Drumm. ! exsicc. 3, n° 188), ad S. Fernando de Bexar (Berland. exsicc. n° 2027 et 2067, ex DC.). — Semina ejus è Louisianâ in Galliam, anno circiter 1782, comes ab Essales advexit, undè Louisianæ civem nostrates crediderunt omnes, sed verisimiliter falsò. Floristæ etenim Americani, Purshius et Nuttallius cum Elliottio, duas tantùm Gaillardias enumerant genuinas, quarum quæ *bicolor* ipsis nuncupatur, patriam Georgiam et australem Carolinam habet et ad *G. lanceolatum* Mich., speciem à nostrâ diversissimam, procul ferè dubio pertinet, altera (*G. aristata* Pursh) terras convallis Missouriensis ultimas incolit, et notis quoque gravioribus à nostrâ recedit. — Quàm primùm introducta, stirps, propter florum venustatem, apud cultores Gallos magnâ in gratiâ fuit, et cùm hortum regium Parisiensem, plures per annos, tùm Fougereuxii, Lenonnieri, Heritieri aliorumque hortos, semente quotannis renovata, adornavit. Mox vero, et quidem ante finem sæculi præteriti, impeditâ nescio quo casu seminum maturatione, in hortis Parisiensibus omnibus interiit, quam lacunam in continente veteri hucusque nemo, nisi fortè Drummondus nuper, explevit. In Angliâ tamen, stirpem, diutius vixisse, icon colorata testari videtur, quam anno 1804 Smithus edidit.

SPONTANEA (Drumm. ! Tex. III. n° 188). Specimen radice caret. Caulis pars superior pedalis, fistulosa, ramosa, ramis clongatis, albidis, puberulis. Folia caulina (serè *Calendulæ arvensis*) omnia indivisa, sessilia, exauriculata, lineari-lanceolata, setaceo-acuminata, basi vix attenuata, $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 unc. longa, 3-4 lin. lata, tenuia, rugulosa, margine ciliolata, utrinque pilis mollibus sparsis puberula et glandulis exiguis aureo-micantibus inspersa, unum alterumve inferius obscure sinuatum (1), reliqua omnia integerrima. Capitula diametro unciali. Involucri squamæ circiter 24, longè acuminatæ, facie dorsoque hirtæ, infernè longè ciliatæ, basi callosâ hirsutissimæ, exteriores longiores, discum superantes. Ligulæ circiter 10, longè cuneatæ, semunciam longæ, 3 lin. maximum latæ, profundè et obtusiusculè tridentatæ, dorso laxè non cano-pubescentes, (in sicco) utrinque violacæ, dentibus aurantiacis, tubo lineam unam longo. Corollæ hermaphroditæ tubus plûs $\frac{1}{2}$ lin. longus, faux elongata, cylindracea, dentes longè subulati. Stigmata majore ex parte inclusa. Pappi palcæ 7-9 (sæpissimè 8), membranâ baseos oblongo-lanceolatâ. Fimbrillæ receptaculi crebræ, circa arcolam singulam 4-5, compresso-subulatæ, rigidæ, æquales. vel paucis minoribus intermixtæ, ovario paulò longiores, basi neutiquàm lamellatim dilatatæ.

HORTENSIS planta (in herb. Lemonn., Vent., Desf. et Mus. Par.) habitu non parùm differt, notis verò essentialibus omnibus convenit. Radix procul dubio annua. Caulis robustior, sesqui-bipedalis. Folia crassiuscula, pilis in nervo dorsali foliorum inferiorum crebrioribus longioribusque vestita; caulina inferiora 3-4 unc. longa, $1\frac{1}{2}$ unc. lata, pinnatifido-lobata, lobis utrinque 3-4, ovatis, erectis vel ad angulum rectum patentibus, obtusis vel acutis, integerrimis vel denticulatis, inferioribus sæpè brevioribus (tùmque folium lyrato-lobatum efficientibus), impari majore, ovato-elliptico, obtusissimo, trilobo vel 5-7 crenato; intermedia sessilia, oblongo-lanceolata, marginibus sinuato-trilobatis vel infernè grossè bidentatis; superiora et ramea integerrima, ovato-lanceolata vel lineari lanceolata, acutissima vel obtusiuscula mucronulata, 1-2 unc. longa, basi plûs minus dilatâtâ semi-amplexicaulia. Capitula diametro sesquiunciali. Involucri squamæ latiores, brevius acuminatæ. Ligulæ 12-14, 6-8 lin. longæ, 3-4 lin. latæ, purpureo-fulgentes, dentibus citrinis (2), exsiccatæ (post elapsum semiseculum) vinoso-sordidè violacæ, tubo lin. un. longo vel aliquandò subnullo. Palcæ pappi 6-8 (raro 6). Pappus radii subindè inæqualis, palearum 2-3, quæ discum spectant, exaristatæ.

(1) In specimine Candolliano herb. Mus. Par. sinuato-utrinque 2-3 lobum.

(2) « Toute la partie, depuis l'attache des fleurons jusqu'aux dentelures, est colorée en dedans et en dehors d'un rouge vif, et depuis la pointe des dentelures d'un jaune citron ».
Fong. l. c.

3. *GAILLARDIA PICTA* SWEET.

G. suffruticosa, ramosissima, foliis sessilibus, lineari-lanceolatis, basi non aut vix dilatatis nec unquam amplexicanibus, omnibus integerrimis vel inferioribus grossè paucidentatis, superioribus denticulatis; involucri squamis discum æquantibus vel superantibus, utrinque hirtis, basi callosâ subhirsutâ; corollæ hermaphroditæ dentibus longè subulatis; fimbriis receptaculi crebris, acicularibus, basi dilatatâ triquetris; pappo radii conformi.

Gaillardia bicolor. var. *Drummondii*. Hook. Bot. Mag., new ser., VIII. (1834), tab. 3368 (è seminibus æducata, quæ Drummondus ad Rio Brazos legit).

Gaillardia picta. Sweet Brit. Fl. Gard., new ser., III (1835), tab. 267 (opt.), excl. patr. Louisianâ.

Habitat in provinciâ Texas Mexicanorum, ad Rio Brazos (Drumm. ! exsicc.). — Colitur in frigidario, et taleis facillimè multiplicatur, non seminibus quæ ad perfectam maturitatem apud nos rarè perveniunt. h. (V. s. s. et v. c.).

SPONTANEA. Frustulum coram est dodrantale, ramosum, cujus rami erecti sunt atque puberuli. Folia ramea omnia sessilia, crassiuscula, integerrima, linearia, obtusiuscula, mucronulata, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ unc. longa, 2 lin. lata, fusco-marginata!, rigidulè densèque ciliolata, basi non aut vix dilatata, nec auriculata, utrinque pilis brevibus crebris pubescentia, et retracto parenchymate rugulosa, atque multiglandulosa, glandulis exiguis impressis. Capitula florentia diametro unciali et sesquiunciali. Involucri squamæ 18-20, acuminatæ, fusco-marginatæ, facie dorsoque hirtæ, infernè breviter ciliatæ, basi callosâ subhirsutâ. Ligulæ circiter 12, 1stè cuneatæ, semunciam longæ, 4-5 lin. latæ, profundè obtusèque tridentatæ, dorso laxè non cano-pubescentes, utrinque (in sicco) purpureo-fuscae, dentibus apice flavis, tubo lineam unam vix longo. Corollæ hermaphroditæ tubus $\frac{1}{2}$ lin. longus, faux campanulatum subinflatâ, dentes longè subulati. Stigmata majore ex parte inclusa. Pappi paleæ 7-8, corollam subæquantes, membranâ baseos oblongo-lanceolatâ. Fimbriæ receptaculi crebræ, circa areolam singulam 4-6, achænio paulo longiores, rigidæ, subulatæ, basi dilatatæ et dorso acutè carinatæ! ideoque triquetræ.

CULTA suffruticosa, 2-5 pedalis, basi lignosa, supernè ramosissima, ramis

erecto-patentibus vel diffusis. Folia crassiuscula, lætè viridia, non rugulosa nec fusco-marginata, omnia sessilia, lineari-lanceolata, pilis brevibus sparsis utrinque puberula, margine ciliolata, basi subattenuata, nunquàm amplexicaulia; superiora 2-3 unc. longa, 3-5 lin. et ultrà lata, integerrima vel rariùs sub apice denticulata; inferiora vix longiora vixque latiora, perindè integerrima, rarò utrinque grossè bidentata; quæ plantam è semine novissimè æducatam et primâ vice florentem stipant, omnia vel pleraque pinnatifido-lobata, lobis utrinque 2, nunquàm pluribus. Capitula diametro sesquiunciali et biunciali. Involucri squamæ 22-26, limbo pubescente non hirtò, basi callosâ quoque pubescente, non propriè hirsutâ. Ligulæ 12-15, latè cuneatæ, 9-10 lin. longæ, 4-6 lin. latæ, aurantiaco-rubræ, dentibus flavis, tubo lin. un. longo. Corolla hermaphrodita planè ut in pl. sylvestri (violacea, dentibus atro-violaceo-hispidis, pilis erectis subadpressis crassis teretibus obtusis). Stigmata longè exserta. Paleæ pappi 6-8, breviores, faucem corollæ non superantes. Fimbrillæ quoque receptaculi breviores, achænia non excedentes, formâ cæterùm simillimæ.

Obs. Ab affini *G. pulchellâ* stirps differt 1) fimbrillis receptaculi basi dilatatis et triquetris, non compressis angustè linearibus, 2) corollæ hermaphroditæ tubo breviorè, fauce campanulatâ non cylindraceâ, 3) colore ligularum aurantiaco-rubro, non lætè purpureo, 4) involucri squamis basi minùs hirsutis breviusque ciliatis, 5) caule suffruticoso, non herbaceo annuo, 6) foliis subintegerrimis, inferioribus nunquàm pinnatifidis nec lyrato-lobatis, superioribus basi nunquàm dilatato-subamplexicaulibus.

4. GAILLARDIA AMBLYODON N.

G. annua, caule simplici, 1-3 floro, foliis omnibus sessilibus, auriculato-amplexicaulibus, indivisis, inferioribus subspathulatis, apice serratis, superioribus linearibus denticulatis; involucri squamis disco longioribus, utrinque hirtis, internè longè ciliatis, basi longiusculâ callosâ hirsutissimâ; corollæ hermaphroditæ dentibus brevibus, ovatis, obtusis!; fimbrillis receptaculi crebris, acicularibus, basi non dilatatis; pappo radii exaristato!

Habitat in provinciâ Texas Mexicanorum (Drummond! exsicc. coll. 3^a. n° 189).

Radix tenuis, verisimiliter annua. Caulis pedalis, sesquipedalis, erectus, pilis longiusculis crassis crispatis inspersus, apice 1-3 cephalus, cæterùm simplicissi-

mus. Folia multa, approximata, crassiuscula, margine ciliolata, facie dorsoque pilis brevibus rigidulis inspersa, parenchymate retracto rugulosa, impresso-punctata, multiglandulosa, omnia indivisa, sessilia, basi cordatâ amplexicaulia; inferiora emarcida; media latè lineari-spathulata, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 unc. longa, 5-6 lin. lata, supernè pauciserrata, apice calloso-mucronata; superiora breviora et angustiora, magis linearia, denticulata, apice setaceo-mucronulata. Pedunculi 3-5 unciales, laterales ad apicem usque foliati, qui caulem continuat, indè à medio nudus. Capitulum cum radio unciam vel paulò ultrà latum. Involucri squamæ circiter 24, acuminatæ, facie dorsoque hirtæ, infernè longè ciliatæ, basi callosâ longiusculâ hirsutissimâ, intermediæ! longiores, discum paulò superantes. Ligulæ circiter 12, longè cuneatæ, semunciam longæ, 3 lin. latæ, profundè tridentatæ, dorso laxè non cano-pubescentes, utrinque (in sicco) hepaticæ vel badiæ ex toto, apice non discolore, tubo lineam unam longo. Corollæ hermaphroditæ tubus $\frac{1}{2}$ lin. longus, faux elongata, cylindracea, dentes breves, ovati, obtusi! pilis longis, teretibus crassis violaceis hispidi. Stigmata longè exserta. Palcæ pappi 6-7, corollâ paulo breviores, basi membranaceâ angustè lanceolatâ. Fimbrillæ receptaculi crebræ, ovario ferè dimidio longiores, rigidæ, subulatæ, basi non dilatatæ. Pappus radii exaristatus, squamis 5, obovato-cuneatis, apice ciliolatis.

5. GAILLARDIA LANCEOLATA MICH.

G. annua aut biennis, caule simplici vel ramoso, ramis elongatis, sæpè divergentibus, foliis subintegerrimis exauriculatis, inferioribus lineari-lanceolatis, in petiolum gracilem attenuatis, superioribus brevioribus, linearibus, sessilibus; involucri squamis discum subæquantibus, utrinque pubescentibus, basi non callosâ neque hirsutâ; corollæ hermaphroditæ dentibus longissimè subulatis; receptaculo fimbrillis dentiformibus echinato, vel planè nudo; pappo radii conformi.

Leysera Caroliniana. Walt. Carol. (1788), p. 211 (ex Pursh. qui stirpem in herb. Walteri vidit).

Gaillardia lanceolata. Mich.! Fl. (1803). p. 142 (ex ejus herb.) — non DC.

G. bicolor. Pursh. Fl. (1816), II. p. 572 (excl. syn. omnib. præter Mich.). — Nutt. Gen. (1818), I. p. 175. — Ell. Sketch,

II. (1825), p. 449 (ubi receptaculum conicum, punctatum et cum dubitat. signo glabrum h. e. nudum, non fimbrilliferum, dicitur). — Hook. ! Compan. 1. (1835), p. 98, n° 503 (planta Drummondiana è Covington).

Polypteris integrifolia. De Cand. Prodr. v. (1836), p. 659 (non Nutt., nec Ell.) est verisimiliter eadem planta, ligulis vestustate collapsis.

Habitat in Americâ septentrionali australio: e à Carolinâ ad Floridam (Mich.), in Carolinâ (Fras. ! et Pal. de Beauv. ! in herb. Deless.), in Georgiâ inter Sandbury et Alatomaha (Mich. ! herb.), in Louisianâ circa Covington (Drumm. ! exsicc.), et in provinciâ Texas Mexicanorum ad S. Felipe de Austin (Drumm. ! exsicc., collect. 3^a, n° 140 et 187). V. s. s. — Culta mihi nondum occurrit, nec in Europâ hucusque cultam fuisse andivi.

Radicem biennem Elliottius describit, Purshins annuam, ego annuam credo vel maximè biennem, est enim tenuis, simplex, vix 2-3 uncialis, foliorum radicalium rudimentis in collo vix ullis. Caulis pedalis, bipedalis, erectus, gracilis, tenuiter pubescens, simpliciusculus vel plùs minùs ramosus, ramis elongatis, vel patulis vel imò patentissimis. Folia utrinque pilis crebris rigidulis aspera, retracto parenchymate rugulosa, obscuriùs glandulosa, densè ciliolata, obtusiuscula; caulina inferiora angustè lineari-lanceolata, in petiolum gracilem attenuata, 2-3 unc. longa, $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 lin. lata, integerrima vel denticulata, rarò sessilia, lanceolata, 4-5 lin. lata; superiora breviora, sessilia, integerrima, linearia, basi non dilatata. Pedunculi graciles, elongati, supernè longè nudi. Capitula cum radio unciam lata. Involucri squamæ circiter 22, herbaceæ ex toto, acutæ non verò acuminatæ, neque margine ciliatæ, facie dorsoque adpressè pubescentes, basi adpressâ, non callosâ neque hirsutâ, 6 exteriores interioribus latiores et paulo longiores, discum vix æquantes. Ligulæ circiter 10, cuneatæ, semunciam longæ, 3 lin. latæ, apice profundè tridentatæ, basi magis quàm in ullâ præcedentium et longiùs attenuatæ, facie præter basim imam violaceam ex toto flavæ, dorso cano-pubescentes et violaceo-nervatæ, cæterùm (margine imprimis) flavæ, tubo flosculi lineam unam vix longo. Tubus corollæ hermaphroditæ unam lineam partem tertiam longus, faux elongata, cylindræa, dentes longissimè subulati. Stigmata maximâ ex parte inclusa. Receptaculum hemisphæricum, in iisdem plantis nunc planè nudum, obscurè areolatum, intra areolas tuberculatum, nunc asperulum, nunc distinctè areolatum et breviter echinatum, areolis impressis, fimbrillis circa areolam singulam 4-5, dentiformibus, ovario plùs triplo brevioribus ! Pappi paleæ 7-9, corollam subæquantes, basi membranaceâ angustè lanceolatâ.

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